

# The Hong Kong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)

NEW SERIES No 4956

星期四月八日一十三號

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1905.

五時半

號二十一月九號

30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

## Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000  
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000  
Sterling Reserve.....\$10,000,000  
Silver Reserve.....\$5,000,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP. TOL. \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

H. A. W. Shad, Esq., Chairman;  
A. Haupt, Esq., Deputy Chairman;  
Hon. C. W. Dickson, H. Schubart, Esq.;  
E. Goetz, Esq.;  
G. H. Medhurst, Esq.;  
A. J. Raymond, Esq.;  
F. Saliger, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:  
Hongkong—J. K. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:  
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.

London BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:  
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.  
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:  
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.  
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.  
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted  
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be  
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ per  
cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option  
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND  
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED  
DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1905.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000  
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES:  
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking,  
Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Tsinan, Yokohama.

FOUNDED BY THE FOLLOWING BANKS AND  
BANKERS:

Koenigliche Seehandlung (Preussische Staatsbank).

Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.

Deutsche Bank.

S. Bleichroeder.

Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft.

Bank fuer Handel und Industrie.

Robert Warschauer & Co.

Mendelsohn & Co.

M. A. von Rothschild & Soehne.

Frankfurt.

Jacob S. H. Stern.

a.m.

Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Sal. Oppenheim, Jr. & Co., Berlin.

Bayerische Hypotheken und Wechselbank,

Muenchen.

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,  
LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY.

DIRECTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account.

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be  
learned on application. Every description  
of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

HUGO SUTER,

Sub-Manager.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1905.

## Intimations.

JAPAN

COALS.

## THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH—34, LIMESTREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET.

OTHER OFFICES:

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Surabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chinkipoo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Makurda, Kure, Shimonekai, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchinotan, Sasebo, Mikasa, Hakodate, Tsingtao, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A1 Code).

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armaments and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and  
SOLE AGENTS for Fujinotan, Hoko, Hondo, Ichimura, Kansai, Mameda, Mannou, Onoura, Otsuji, Sashima, Tsubakuro, Yonanodani, Yoshiw, Yumokihara and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

WHEN YOU SEND YOUR "BOY" FOR

## Fresh Australian Butter

See that he gets the "Princess" brand, the best made in Australia.  
The wrapper of every pat bears our name and address.

## THE MUTUAL STORES, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

HONGKONG AND CANTON.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1905.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of  
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.  
Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.  
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver  
perishable goods.

W. M. PARLANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

PORLTAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask, 375 lbs. net ex Factory.  
\$2.70 per Bag, 350 lbs. net ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

PORLTAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask, 375 lbs. net ex Factory.  
\$2.70 per Bag, 350 lbs. net ex Factory.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1905.

五時半

號二十一月九號

30 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

## Ships.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

PORT	SHIPS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
LONDON, &c.	SIMLA C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	Sept. 23rd	See Special Advertisement.
YOKOHAMA, SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	SUNDA H. S. Bradshaw	About 27th September	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, CO-	CYEVILLE C. F. Lockhart, R.N.A.	About 28th September	Freight and Passage.
LOMBO and PORT SAID			
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and BOMBAY	TIENTSIN C. W. Burleigh	About 2nd October	Freight only.
Receiving Cargo at Colombo for Bombay, ex Mail s.s. "Nubia."			
			For Further Particulars, apply to L. S. LEWIS, Acting Superintendent, Lane, Crawford & Co., 22nd September, 1905.

## Intimations.

The best  
oil for the  
hinges of  
friendship.

## "MINIMAX"

HAND

## FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED,  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN,  
ANTWERP, &c.

## F. BLACKHEAD & CO., LOCAL AGENTS.

The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.  
NO PUMPS. NO HOSE. AUTOMATIC.  
Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerotine Oil, Tar, Benzine.  
Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.

## SIMPLEST HANDLING.

Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.  
IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

is Self-acting.  
Destroys all Smoke.  
Can be used by anyone, even lady.  
or child.  
Minimum of Price, Weight and Size.  
Manufactured, 10th May, 1905.

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## THE ORIENTAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, CONSULTING AND SUPERVISING ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

## SPECIALISTS

IN  
RAILWAYS, MINES, WATER SUPPLIES,  
REINFORCED CONCRETE, CONCRETE PILES,  
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
HONGKONG.

[508]

## Hotels.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

A. F. DAVIES,  
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 7th February, 1905.

## FOR HOTEL COMFORT AND THE BEST BILLIARDS

## GO TO THE KOWLOON HOTEL.

J. W. OSBORNE,  
Proprietor and Manager.

## VICTORIA HOTEL, MACAO HOTEL, SHAMEEN, CANTON, MACAO, CHINA,

ON THE BRITISH CONCESSION,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE PRAIA GRANDE.

BOTH HOTELS UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE FOR RESIDENTS AND  
TOURISTS.

WM. FAIRFIELD, Proprietor.

## HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN,

Partick's Gap, the Peak, near the Tran. Terminal, Tel. 511.

For Terms &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1905.

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## CONNAUGHT HOTEL

HONGKONG.

Telephone,  
No. 170.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL, situated near the Banks,

PRINCIPAL OFFICES AND IN THE MAIN STREET.

Large and Lofti Rooms, Elegantly Furnished.

Hydraulic Elevator.

Excellent Cuisines and Wines.

## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM,"	2,365 tons	Captain H. D. Jones.
" " "POWAN,"	4,38	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
" " "FATSHAN,"	2,200	R. D. Thomas.
" " "HANKOW,"	3,075	C. V. Lloyd.
" " "KINSHAN,"	1,995	J. J. Lissius.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted). Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN,"	1,098 tons	Captain W. E. Clarke.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M. Departures on Sundays at Noon.		
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.		

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN,"	219 tons	Captain T. Hamlin.
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.		

## JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

## THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM,"	588 tons	Captain W. A. Valentine.
" " "NANNING,"	569	C. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunki, Miahing, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shiu-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow, Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.

Canton to Tak-Hing, Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.

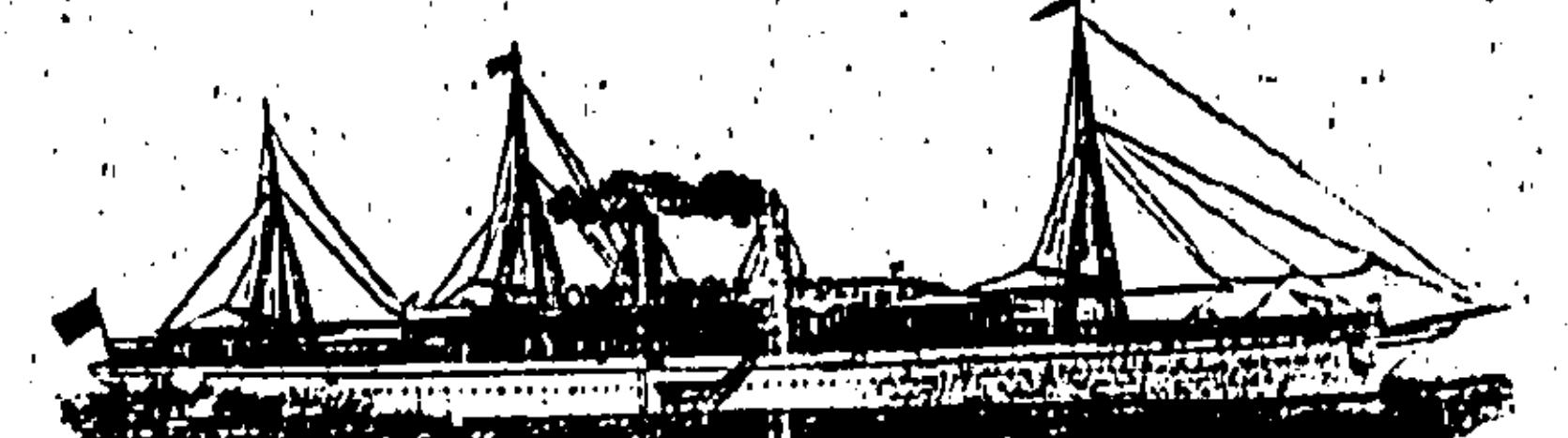
Canton to Samshui, Single \$7.50.

The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
Hotel Mansions, (First Floor) opposite the Hongkong Hotel,  
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1905.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.  
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)  
SAVING 1 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Dates.
R.M.S. "EMPEROR OF CHINA,"	6,000	R. Archibald, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct.
" " "ATHENIAN,"	4,440	S. Robinson, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov.
" " "EMPEROR OF INDIA,"	6,000	E. Beetham, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov.
" " "TARTAR,"	4,425	W. Davison, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 29th Nov.
" " "EMPEROR OF JAPAN,"	6,000	H. Pybus, R.N.R.	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Dec.
Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence & Co., via New York £62.			
Hongkong to London, Intermediate on Steamers, and 1st Class Rail	140		£42.

THE magnificent Twin-screw "EMPEROR" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passenger Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [10]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.  
OSTASIAATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Routes to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—  
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer.	Destinations.	SAILING DATES.
SILESIA,"	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	8th October.
Bahia		Freight and Passengers.
SUZVIA,"	HAVRE, ANTWERP and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	10th October.
Knaipe		Freight.
SELAONIA,"	HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	18th October.
Roden		Freight and Passengers.
SEGOVIA,"	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	1st Nov.
Schonfeld		Freight.
SENEGAMBIA,"	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at S'PORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.)	15th Nov.
Jabung		Freight.
C. FERD. LAEISZ	HAVRE and HAMBURG. v. Hoh	About 20th Nov.
VANDALIA,"	NEW YORK VIA SUZVIA, with liberty to call at the Malabar coast.	about 5th October.
Haase		Freight.

\* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabin amidships. Lighted throughout by Electricity. Only qualified Doctors are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
HONGKONG OFFICE,  
No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1905.

D. NOMA, TATTOOER,  
CO., QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 32 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect, not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Empress of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage, and many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed on payment by half deposit. Hongkong, 12th November, 1905.

## THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 1905

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## EUROPEAN LINE.

## STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PRIBANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,

## ANTWERP, KREMLIN/HAMBURG; PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS.

## Also

## LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,

## AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

## Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers

## and Luggage.

## W.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

## STEAMERS.

## SAILING DATES.

## ROON

## WEDNESDAY, 27th September.

## BAVERN

## WEDNESDAY, 11th October.

## ZIETEN

## WEDNESDAY, 25th October.

## PRINZESS ALICE

## WEDNESDAY, 8th November.

## SACHSEN

## WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.

## PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD

## WEDNESDAY, 6th December.

## PRINZ HEINRICH

## WEDNESDAY, 20th December.

## PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH

## WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, 1906.

## GNEISENAU

## WEDNESDAY, 17th January.

## ROON

## WEDNESDAY, 31st January.

## PREUSSEN

## WEDNESDAY, 14th February.

## ZIETEN

## WEDNESDAY, 28th February.

## PRINZESS ALICE

## WEDNESDAY, 14th March.

## SEYDLITZ

## WEDNESDAY, 28th March.

## O N WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship ROON, Capt. G. Meiners, with MAIIS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.

## Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 25th September, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 26th September, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 26th September.

## Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipt will be signed for less than \$2.00 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.

## The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE,  
VIA NEW GUINEA.STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE,  
MATUPI, SAMARAI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

## (Subject to alteration).

## STEAMERS.

## TOMS.

## PRINZ WALDEMAR

## TUESDAY, 17th October.

## PRINZ SIGISMUND

## TUESDAY, 14th November.

## Intimation.

**W.M. POWELL,  
LIMITED.**

**ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS**  
Des Vaux Road.

**FURNISHING  
DEPARTMENT**

We stock everything  
necessary to a  
**WELL-FURNISHED  
RESIDENCE.**

A Large Variety of  
**BEDSTEADS**  
and  
**BEDDING.**

**SHEETING.**

**COUNTER-  
PANES**  
and  
**BLANKETS.**

**LACE,**  
**MUSLIN**  
and  
**TAPESTRY**  
**CURTAINS.**

**NEW CARPETS**  
and  
**RUGS.**

**BED ROOM,**  
**DINING ROOM**  
and  
**DRAWING**  
**ROOM**  
**SUITES**  
made to order.

Illustrated Catalogues  
for all kinds of  
**FURNITURE**

INSPECTION INVITED.

**Wm. POWELL, Ltd.,  
HONGKONG.**

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905.

## Intimations.

THE TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE,  
1903.

APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION OF  
TRADE MARK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOONG TAI FIRM, of Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, Tea Merchants, have on the 4th day of July, 1905, applied for the Registration, in Hongkong, in the Register of Trade Marks, of the following Trade Mark:

1.—A representation of an eight-pointed Star in the centre of which is the Chinese Dragon, above the same are the words FUNG MEE KAM KEE and the Chinese characters for the same (富美记); and below are the characters (石庄) meaning SHEK PING CHONG.

2.—The Chinese characters (富美记) meaning FOONG TAI SHOP.

In the name of the FOONG TAI FIRM, who claim to be the Proprietors thereof.

The Trade Mark is intended to be used by the Applicants forthwith, in respect of the following goods:—

TEA IN CLASS 4.

Trade Mark 2 has been used by the Applicants in respect of the following goods:—

TEA IN CLASS 4.

Facsimiles of the Trade Marks can be seen at the Office of the Colonial Secretary of Hongkong.

Dated the 22nd day of July, 1905,  
DENNYS & BOWLEY,  
764, Solicitors for the Applicants.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY to H.M. NAVAL YARD of the under-mentioned Timber Materials for One Year from 12th October, 1905, viz.:—

TEAK, BAULK, THICK-AMERICAN FIR, STUFF SCANTLING, CAMPHOR WOOD, PLANK AND BOARD, HARDWOODS, OREGON SPARS.

Form of Tender, and information in regard to the Conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on application to the Naval Stores Officer, H.M. Naval Yard. To enable persons tendering to estimate what stock they would be expected to keep, they will be provided, if necessary, with a statement showing the expenditure of the different descriptions of materials during the twelve months ending 30th June last. A deposit of One Hundred Dollars will be required with each Tender, but this will be returned on the acceptance or rejection of the same.

The Tenders, which will be received till Noon on 28th instant, should be sealed and addressed to the Rear-Admiral, H.M. Naval Yard.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1905. [946]

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

GOVERNMENT OF LABUAN.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1906, 1907, 1908.

TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to the Governor, Sandakan, on or before 2nd October, 1905, for the following REVENUE FARMS, for the year 1906, or for the three years 1906, 1907, 1908.

OPIUM FARM.

SPIRIT LICENSE FARM.

PAWNBROKING FARM.

CUSTOMS FARM (North Borneo only).

GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARM (North Borneo only).

For particulars, apply to:—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, British North Borneo Co., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905. [771]

GO TO

WEISMANN'S  
FOR YOUR

BREAD.

THE ONLY

EUROPEAN-BAKERY

IN THE COLONY.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1905. [46]

Hotels.

OCCIDENTAL  
HOTEL.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1904. [27]

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL  
MACAO.

THE above Hotel situated on the PRAYA GRANDE, will be opened on SATURDAY, 2nd September, under the Management of J. SANTOS, late of Macao Hotel.

There is splendid accommodation for Visitors, the Rooms being the largest and loftiest in the Colony. The BILLIARD TABLE which has been purchased from the Hon. Wai Yat is the best in the Far East, and is practically new.

SPRITS and WINES of the best quality.  
CUISINE—Excellent.

For Terms, &c., apply to  
MANAGER.  
Macao, 20th August, 1905. [856]

## EXCUSES.

A provincial English proverb in a spirit of easy going tolerance expresses the opinion that "A poor excuse is better than none". It seems to suggest that one should shut one's eyes in a spirit of charity, and avoid noticing too closely the floundering of our friends and acquaintances when they have plunged themselves in difficulty of one sort or another and it is necessary for them to find a way of escape with what credit may be possible. The French proverb "Qui s'excuse, s'accuse" is dreadfully shrewd and perceiving and seems unwilling to make any concessions to the frailties of human nature. It seems to say, we, clever Frenchmen are not going to allow ourselves to be hoodwinked and made parties to a sort of lie which has the quality of half deceiving the author of it, but whose hollowness can be seen at a glance. One might suppose from a comparison of the two proverbs that Englishmen are more kindly than Frenchmen, but it would be an inference on too slight grounds. The French have many gracious proverbs. Nothing can be tenderer than "Faute avouée: faute pardonnée" or more humane than "Savoir tout; c'est pardonner tout". But there is a world of difference between the obscurity and cloudy atmosphere which excuses are intended to create, in order that all the sharp outlines of a mistake, or an act of misconduct, or a neglect of duty, may be obliterated, and the complete knowledge demanded prior to pardon. It really seems as if these proverbs with their contrasted way of dealing with excuses are an illustration of the different national characteristics of the Englishman and the Frenchman. The Frenchman in his insistence on the frank confession, the full statement of the facts before pardon, is the natural logician; he must be sure of his premises and will not shrink from the inference; the Englishman exhibits himself in the light of the person to whom compromise is natural and who does not dislike leaving things more or less open.

For an excuse to be good it must be capable of satisfying the conscience of the party putting it forward, as well as of confusing to some extent the intellect of the person to be propitiated. But there need not be two parties. More frequently there is only one, the excuser himself, though he bifurcates as it were into a quality of person, one of whom professes the excuse and the other hears and determines. The partiality of the court has become notorious, and it is always an open question whether the advocate or the judge is more venal. This is the court of conscience where reasons are found for our doing or not doing what we should condemn others for being in any doubt about. There we explain the circumstances which make our position peculiar to ourselves, and introduce lawful exceptions in our favour in the code of ordinary morality. We explain here why we gave way to sudden temptation which resulted in our doing something generally disapproved, and which may range from serious offences to the most petty of meannesses. It is remarkable, with what ease the court accepts this kind of special pleading. The affairs of daily life in which it comes into operation are too numerous and too trivial to detail; but if we take some of the more serious breaches of law or morals, and consider the excuses offered for them, we are almost driven to the conclusion that no one ever looks on himself as having acted without substantial justification. It is a curious phenomenon of the law courts that criminals seem to regard themselves as having, some kind of defence which is not capable of being put into legal form, but which at the back of their minds appears in the form of an obstinate prepossession that they are in fact innocent. There is no understanding their attitude otherwise. When it comes to a civil matter we most of us can understand this better. We could resist a claim for a debt, for instance, which we might admit was really due. But there is some element in the case arising from our relations to the adversary, or in his motives, or conduct, which would make us plumb ourselves immensely on circumventing his quite legal demands. There is probably no class of person, however disreputable his profession or occupation may appear to others, who does not preserve a kind of self-respect by reasons plausible to himself but whose validity no one but himself would admit. Without taking more extreme case it is not well known that many are the sharp practices and actual dishonesties which are covered over by an artificial professional feeling, or on the plea of competition in the ordinary invocations of life! A great part of legislation for the business world consists in devising checks on this disposition, and bringing it into line with the morality of those whose interests lie outside, and who therefore see the matter from a more detached standpoint.

Man has always been fertile in the invention of excuses from the naivete of the early days when he stammered out "the woman tempted me and I did eat" down to the days of science when "heredity" and "predisposition" have become words for him to conjure with. The theologians have had a hard task in endeavouring to prove to him that, whatever refuge he may find in fate or fatalism, or predestination, there is a territory in which he must accept the consequences of free will and personal responsibility, but no preacher ever preached a more mercilessly satirical sermon composed in "King Lear", and like every good sermon it has an application wider than the particular kind of excuse at which it aimed. "This is the excellent foppery of the world that when we are sick in fortune (often the surfeit of our own behaviour) we make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon and the stars; as if we were villains on necessity; fools by heavenly compulsion; knaves, thieves and treachers by spherical predominance; drunkards, liars, and adulterers by an enforced obedience of planetary influence; and all that we are evil in, by a divine thrusting on." It must be admitted that it is extremely difficult for the normally constituted man to find a flaw in the argument of this magnificent rhetoric. We shrivel up in the blast of it. But there is after all a more amiable side to this tendency to find excuses. The mercy we show to ourselves we become more inclined to show to others. If some of our own excuses are flimsy, we become more willing to admit that there are others for whom circumstances have provided a good solid body of excuse. When we have been blundered into some small social difficulty or other, and have had to save our face with excuses which come very near to lying—not having the necessary moral courage to go through with it otherwise—it needs but little imagination to suppose circumstances where moral cowardice might have led us to extricate ourselves by illegal means. The more subtle the analysis of our own motives and actions becomes, the more altruism develops, and this is the progress of civilisation. Law becomes less cruel and ignorant into wrong-doing; in short we reach the state of mind which is expressed by the French proverb Savoir tout; c'est pardonner tout. —*Saturday Review.*

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## TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's)

## A New Russian Navy.

London, 20th September.—The *Daily News* states that the Russian Government in London is negotiating for the construction of a whole new navy in Great Britain.

The Russian Volunteer Cruisers.—The departure of the Volunteer cruiser on the 17th, and of others bound for Vladivostock, has been deferred, pending the abrogation of the right of Japan to capture.

Norway and Sweden. Later.

The Swedo-Norwegian conference at Kristiania continues. While the main question of the demolition of the Norwegian fortresses and the eventual reference of certain other questions to arbitration are virtually agreed upon, other knotty points are not settled. It is believed, however, that they will be settled satisfactorily; in the meanwhile, they are kept in the vicinity of the frontier.

The Inspection in German S. W. Africa.

The Potentate chief Witbooi is evading General Trotha's sweeping movement, and has captured a convoy near Kietmanshoop. The escort was surprised and practically annihilated. One thousand cattle, and 122 wagons, some laden with ammunition, and a number of rifles, were captured.

Obituary.

The death of Dr. Barnardo, the philanthropist, is announced.

## HONGKONG'S ROYAL COMPANY.

## THE NEW STATUTE.

In our issue last evening we alluded to the statue of Queen Alexandra, which is to be erected in the Colony, and now reproduce the following interesting particulars from the *P.M.G.*

Queen Alexandra, sub-cl. for a sculptor if ever a Queen was, has, as yet, had an counterpart presentation in a public place—unless, indeed, the Royal College of Music may be considered a place within the meaning of the Act. There, some twelve years ago, was placed a statue of the then Princess of Wales, the work of Prince Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, who married the Countess Laura Seymour of Gleichen, and who did not live to see this statue of the Queen in its present position.

Now it is Hongkong which has commissioned Mr. G. E. Ward to portray her Majesty in bronze, and in her Coronation robes, for the benefit of the Colony. Hongkong has already distinguished itself by this form of loyalty. It was the first Colony added to the Empire in the reign of Queen Victoria. It was taken by the then Captain Elliot on the last day of August, 1839, and it was "ceded" in the January of 1841. For a while, its artistic aspirations were satisfied with a statue of Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, the popular Governor of 1821, who preceded Sir John Pope Hennessy.

Sir John did not get a statue; nor did any one else until Queen Victoria was set up, in bronze, under a canopy, and unveiled on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee. King Edward's Coronation suggested the addition of the Duke of Connaught. Sir Cattick Chester, the doyen of the Executive and Legislative Council, has made himself responsible for a statue of the King, and the great firm of which Sir Robert Jardine is, or was, the head, for an effigy of the Prince of Wales. By the time Queen Alexandra's statue gets there, Hongkong will be able to contemplate a Royal Company indeed.

## SHIPPING JHTSAM.

## THE "THYRA" IN A TYPHOON.

The British steamship *Thyra*, of West Hartlepool (Captain A. Bainbridge) which brought a cargo of coal from Kuching to Singapore, met with an unpleasant experience during her journey. On her arrival in the harbour on the 15th inst., the *S. N. Press* says the captain reported that the *Thyra* encountered a very severe typhoon when abt 20 miles E.S.E. Hainan Island (approx.), experiencing very heavy seas which broke over the boat with great fury, completely wrecking the chartroom and upper bridge and washing away the tarpaulins from the hatches, awning, awning gear and other material from off the decks—ventilators, wire rails, &c.

The severity of the typhoon is eloquently revealed by the state of the ship, which has suffered terribly. The chartroom was evidently hit by a tremendous wave which demolished everything in the vicinity.

## A SAMPAN SONG.

Blow from the rice-field, blow, blow, blow;  
Slow creeps the boat against the tide;  
Blow the mist from the mountain top,  
We shall never make Hongkong side;  
Lo! how the lazy junks drift down,  
Their tired crews can make no way;  
Sun-God up in the broken sky  
Send good joss for the boats to-day.  
Bend to the sweep, chop, dip and bend;  
See how our batwing sail hangs down;  
It is an hour, young and old eyes;  
Since your mother, lo! Kowloon town;  
So get a match, you lazy boy;  
And while the joss-sticks brightly burn,  
Find me the crackers, child, and I  
Will find some good joss out astern.  
Bend to the sweep, child, and I  
Will sing you a sampan song;  
Look now, our sail is full of wind;  
Soon we'll anchor in old Hongkong;  
Fall in the sweep, let her go;  
See how the slow, low swinging bow;  
Gone back where young almond eyes,  
Young and old, are full of glee.

## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

## WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND.

Following is a verbatim report of His Excellency's reply to the observations of the Hon. Mr. P. Stewart and Mr. G. M. Gershon Stewart on this Appropriation Bill before the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, and which we had summaised in our issue last evening:

H. E. the Governor.—Before referring to the details of the two speeches to which we have just listened, I should like to thank the hon. member who has just spoken for his very clear exposition of what he considered to be the views of the Colony in matters of public works of the Canton-Kowloon railway and of the development of the New Territories. No exception having been taken to that view by other members of Council, I take it as representing the opinion of the community; and, as such, it will be most valuable to me in supporting the various schemes that we had in hand and in contemplation (applause). Going now into the details of the speech we have just heard delivered I would refer first to those points in the speech of the representative of the Chamber of Commerce and the Hon. Mr. Gershon Stewart. I will say at the outset I am not prepared at the present moment to give a full explanation of the proposal to transfer to Government the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund the principle of which proposal was accepted by the Governor in Council and by the directors of the fund several years ago, nor at the present time can I furnish the Council with the reasons which led them to pass the existing ordinance and several preceding ordinances which embodied many principles which will be included in the new Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund ordinance. Before effect can be given to the financial arrangements embodied in the estimates before you with regard to the fund the Bill which will be introduced had to be passed by the Council, and ample opportunity will be given to the Council to consider and discuss its provisions. In the meantime as it is desirable to transfer the fund and that the issue of the larger pensions which the transfer will give to the widows and orphans of past contributors should take effect from the commencement of next year, it has been necessary to take into consideration, in the Estimates, the financial arrangements and I trust that hon. members will see fit to leave further discussion of the matter until the Bill is before you. It was my intention that the Bill should be before you before you are called upon to vote the small amounts in the estimates of expenditure for administering the fund, but I received a representation from certain gentlemen interested, or whose widows and orphans would be interested in the fund, and I wish to consider carefully that representation before proceeding with the measure. I may mention, however, that the Bill will contain a clause, sanctioned by the Secretary of State, exempting the contributions to the fund from the Ordinance dealing with military contribution.

THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

Turning now to the question of the expenditure on the Sanitary Department, with which both gentlemen who spoke dealt with in some detail, I would remind you of the old adage—

The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be—

Well, the community was sick, and was virtuously prodigal with money for sanitisation. The community is now well and is desirous of economising in this direction. Unofficial members anticipated that they would need to be defended against themselves and will reflect that in a letter dated 7th June, 1905, from the Chamber of Commerce addressed to the Government—on which Chamber I believe some of the gentlemen present were sitting—contained the following paragraph:

"My Committee desire to draw attention to the folly of allowing the prejudices of officials, the fear of expense, or the dread of unofficial opposition to stand in the way of the execution of sanitary measures which are known to be necessary and which have been initiated upon time after time by experts."

The following is the bulletin issued by the Naval Staff of the Imperial Headquarters:

According to information so far received, at 12 a.m. on Monday (11th instant) fire broke out near the great bridge of the battleship *Mikasa*. Assistance came without loss of time from various war-ships, and other boats in the harbour and from the shore; and every effort was made to extinguish the flames, but it was impossible to find out the place where the fire originated. At 1.37 o'clock an explosion occurred in the ammunition magazine aft, and a large hole was made on the port side below the waterline. The water rapidly rushed in and at 5.30 o'clock the keel of the ship rested on the ground.

It is difficult to ascertain the origin of the fire before the ship was refloated and the damage examined, and a committee has been appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the outbreak. The casualties caused by the explosion amount to 599 officers and men in killed and wounded.

Possibly you may ask, who are the experts we are to consult, and the answer to that question is made perfectly clear in the preceding paragraph of the letter, which states:

"In the opinion of the Committee, the Colony possessed in the Medical Officer of Health a valuable and energetic officer, whose untiring efforts to promote the sanitation of the city merit every encouragement; whereas, his recommendations, like those of Mr. Chadwick, have been frequently ignored, shelved, or paled down when adopted."

The Medical Officer of Health, who was then ennobled by the Chamber of Commerce, and whose recommendation we were told not to ignore, shelved or paled down, is the present Medical Officer of Health and President of the Sanitary Board, to whose opinion we always incline in the matter of sanitary estimates.

Then in addition to that letter, written four years ago, there was a subsequent position paper to the Secretary of State which was very numerously signed, among the signatures observe that of the present representative of the Chamber of Commerce. At the end of that position there was the following statement:

"The foregoing statement proves that the local Government has failed to give effect, save in a very qualified form, to the measures so frequently urged upon it by its own Medical Officers and other experts; its efforts, so far, have met with so little result, indeed, that the Colony is now suffering severely from the annually recurring visitations of plague, and in a lesser degree, of enteric fever and small-pox. The inadequacy of the measures adopted by the local Government in dealing with so grave a crisis may, we submit, be regarded as equivalent to a tacit admission on its part that it is beyond its power, of its own initiative, to undertake the gigantic task which a thorough and efficient reform of the sanitary conditions of the Colony, with the heavy expenditure and sacrifice attending it, would involve."

[Continued on page 7.]

## THE DISASTER ON THE "MIKASA."

## SPECULATIONS AS TO THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

It appears that the battleship *Mikasa* with Admiral Togo on board, arrived at Sasebo on Sunday morning, 10th September, when half the crew were given shore leave, the *Japan Chronicle* says. Everything seems to have been perfectly quiet during the day, but shortly after midnight an alarm of fire was given, and on investigation being made it was found that smoke was coming out in dense masses from the neighbourhood of the great bridge. All the men who were on duty at this part of the ship have been killed, so that it will be very difficult to ascertain what was the actual origin of the fire. The crew were at once got to work to extinguish the flames, but all efforts were baffled, as it seems that its place of origin could not be discovered. The other ships were signalled that a fire had broken out on the flag-ship, and they at once sent detachments of men to assist in fighting the flames and assistance was also sent from shore. By this time the main and between decks were filled with smoke, and those who came on board naturally found it as difficult as those on board to locate the fire. The outbreak was discovered at twenty minutes past twelve, and the explosion took place at half-past one, so that the various parties of assistance would probably have been about half an hour on board before the terrible disaster occurred which blew up the ship and destroyed so many lives.

Many rumours are in circulation with regard to the origin of this fire, due, probably, to the generally excited state of the public mind at the present time. And to the fact that no news of the accident was allowed to leak out for more than twenty-four hours after it had occurred. The reticence shown by the authorities on such occasions, as we have previously remarked, rather increases than allays excitement. One cause, however, of a perfectly simple nature has been alleged as a possible explanation of the fire. As is natural with battleships of the present day, all woodwork was as far as possible eliminated in the construction of the *Mikasa*, and near the main bridge there is no substance of an inflammable character which could be readily set on fire, as it is exactly at this point that shells are aimed in the course of battle. It appears, however, that the electric wire tubes used for lighting and other purposes on board the vessel concentrate in the neighbourhood of the main bridge, and it is thought possible that the wires became fused. While this would account for the smoke, it scarcely explains how the fire came to extend in the absence of woodwork in the neighbourhood, nor how the fire came to reach the magazine, which is naturally protected in various ways against the consequences of fire breaking out on board. The explanation still leaves the matter very much of a mystery, and it will be interesting to have the report of the Committee which the Government has appointed to inquire into the disaster by which Japan has lost her most powerful vessel."

It is feared that the *Mikasa* has been seriously damaged by the explosion. Lighters are now lying alongside and the heavy guns are being removed preparatory to endeavours being made to raise her.

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The Medical Officer of Health, who was then ennobled by the Chamber of Commerce, and whose recommendation we were told not to ignore, shelved or paled down, is the present Medical Officer of Health and President of the Sanitary Board, to whose opinion we always incline in the matter of sanitary estimates.

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"In the opinion of the Committee, the Colony possessed in the Medical Officer of Health a valuable and energetic officer, whose untiring efforts to promote the sanitation of the city merit every encouragement; whereas, his recommendations, like those of Mr. Chadwick, have been frequently ignored, shelved, or paled down when adopted."

The Medical Officer of Health, who was then ennobled by the Chamber of Commerce, and whose recommendation we were told not to ignore, shelved or paled down, is the present Medical Officer of Health and President of the Sanitary Board, to whose opinion we always incline in the matter of sanitary estimates.



## LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

[Continued from page 5.]

In answer to that petition the Secretary of State, as you are aware, sent out experts from England, Mr. Chadwick and Dr. Simpson, who prepared long and careful reports. These reports have been acted upon nearly in their entirety by the Government. The Public Health Ordinance of 1903 was introduced exactly on the lines recommended by Mr. Chadwick. Since this agitation—and a proper agitation it was too—it may interest you if I tell you what the mortality statistics have been. In the year 1900—the year before the Chamber of Commerce wrote—the total death rate per thousand of the population in the Colony was 25.78; in 1901, 25.55; in 1902, 27.07; in 1903, 18.19; in 1904, 16.94. That is the total death per 1,000 of British, foreigners, and Chinese. The Public Health Ordinance, to which I have referred, was passed on the 3rd February, 1903. In that year the deaths from plague numbered 1,251; in 1903 they numbered 405; and this year, at the end of the plague season, the number is 274. I do not go so far as to claim that these improvements are due to the measures taken by the Government but, I do claim that they cannot be cited by honourable members to show that those measures have been ineffectual or that the expenditure is not wasted and, though large amounts appear in the estimates those are not spent unless the necessity arises. Last year there was a saving of about \$50,000 speaking from memory, on the sanitary vote on plague, and I hope there will this year be a surplus on the plague estimate to meet excess in other directions. Last year I discussed with the President of the Sanitary Board the desirability of making a reduction, not in expenditure but in amount voted, and he preferred to leave it standing for another year. There it is, as I pointed out before, altogether a saving of over \$12,000 on the Estimates. There is a decrease in the sanitary vote of \$5,330; that has been transferred to that vote from another \$3,000, while with the \$2,683 provided for expenses on markets for which there would be equivalent receipts, gave a total of saving of \$12,427. I hope the saving in actual expenditure will be a good deal more than the saving on the Estimates, and if so, we shall be still able to decrease further the expenditure next year.

## TYTAM RESERVOIR.

Now, the third matter referred to in the two speeches was what the Hon. Mr. Stewart referred to as a cessation of work on the reservoir at Tytam. It was a slip, probably, because the work has never been commenced. Work is now in hand at Tytam-tuk. No 1 section which we will complete next year. The second section we will commence as soon as we can. The designs, etc., have not been made out for it, but they are in hand, and by the time they are ready it will be time to consider the Estimates for next year. I do not think any time is lost by including any amount in the Estimates for 1906. We might have included a nominal amount but it was hardly worth while. There is no intention of the Government to shelve the project.

With regard to the water supply at the Peak the hon. Mr. Stewart asked questions to which the Hon. Director of Public Works will no doubt reply.

## APPROACHES TO THE COLONY.

I concur with the hon. member that the approaches to the colony are not what they ought to be, but I am inclined to look upon the replacing of those marshes as not as necessary as other work that is provided for in the estimates. With regard to the removal of the Clock Tower which was also referred to by the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce on the estimates for last year, I am not certain if there is any real public desire that the clock tower, erected by the community as a monument, should be removed. It is stated to be an impediment to traffic, but I am not certain that it is any real impediment. If I were satisfied there was any real desire to have the old monument removed I should be quite prepared to take steps to that effect. The hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce referred to the urinal on the Praya, went into the question some months ago with the Director of Public Works, and I should like to have them placed underground, as they are in London, but we came to the conclusion that they could not be sufficiently drained if they were sunk.

Hon. Mr. Shawan—Could they not be placed in more convenient positions?

His Excellency—They are put where the majority of people are who use them. There is the difficulty about this question that wherever they are placed someone is certain to object to the smells that arise from them.

## EDUCATION.

The Hon. Member representing the Chamber of Commerce referred to the small vote for education. It is certainly not a large vote. As I mentioned when addressing the Council a fortnight ago, education is one of the most difficult subjects with which we have to deal in this Colony. Even if we had to spend a much larger sum it is difficult to say how it should be spent. I am considering the subject and possibly may arrive at a solution. It has to be borne in mind we are not educating our own people, but we are educating a fluctuating population mostly subject of China.

## CHINESE COINAGE.

With regard to the prevention of Chinese coinage coming into the colony that was a point dealt with last year and it will be very interesting to have a definite statement from the Chamber which the Hon. Member represents in the matter. Also it will be interesting to the Government to have a definite statement from the Chamber of Commerce on the matter of the registration of Chinese partnerships. The Hon. Mr. Gershon Stewart has correctly interpreted my views on the charity question so that it is unnecessary for me to deal with the matter further. As to stopping the invasion of this colony by destitute Europeans, a Bill was passed during our last session which it is hoped will tend to have the desired effect. No proposal was made at the time of the passage of the Bill to make it more drastic than it is. With regard to public works I see there is one point I have not dealt with, that of a definite scheme of roads and boulevards in the New Territory and Kowloon. I may say that such a definite scheme as the Hon. Mr. Shawan referred to exists.

Hon. Mr. Shawan—It is published?

His Excellency—It may be possible, but it is not desirable to publish it. If the hon. member will favour me with a visit to my office I will show it to him.

Hon. Mr. Shawan—I think I saw one, Sir. One road was on it.

His Excellency—I think that is not the case. The Hon. Member representing the Chamber of Commerce referred to the difficulty in the matter of the price charged by the Government for land.

Hon. Mr. Shawan—for new industries.

His Excellency—For new industries. The general principle, with regard to the price the Government charged for land is the market value. That is what will be paid for it. If the Government did not sell the land for what it would bring the price will not go to the general community, but to the individual who purchases it at that, and who will in turn, I hope, make a profit, and who will in turn, I hope, make a profit.

I think these are all the points brought out by the hon. Members to which it is necessary for me to reply.

Hon. Mr. Shawan—May I be allowed to make one explanation. The instance of stimulating industry to which I referred did not occur under the rule of my hon. friend opposite, Mr. Chatman.

The Bill was then referred to the Finance Committee.

When the measure was before the Finance Committee on the 3rd treasury vote.

The Hon. Mr. Shawan moved that the sum of \$3,000 in connection with the Widows and Orphans Fund be deleted. That item ought to be left out until the provision of the Widows and Orphans Fund had been passed.

The Attorney General—You need not press that, because if the proposed Bill is not passed by this Council the vote fails.

The Colonial Secretary—It does not follow that.

Hon. Mr. Shawan—No, but we might be told afterwards that what has passed it.

The motion was put and the Chairman declared that the "aye" had it.

Hon. Mr. Shawan challenged a division.

Seven voted against the amendment and six in its favour.

The original motion was then carried.

## THE WATER SUPPLY.

When the item "Public Works Extraordinary—\$5,717,276" came to be considered,

The Director of Public Works said: I think before you put that motion I answer the hon. Mr. Stewart's questions. My reply to the first question, as to how long during each of the last five years has the whole Colony had a constant water supply, is—During the year 1899 the supply of water was constant for 313 days; during 1900, 352 days; 1901, 365 days; 1902, 160 days; 1903, 228 days; 1904, 180 days.

My reply to the second question as to what progress has been made with the river main system, and what saving is estimated will ensue, is—The river mains have been laid out over an area of about half of the entire district intended to be served by them, and I anticipate a saving in the water supply of about 100,000,000 gallons, say, should result.

To the next question, regarding what amount of water is estimated to carry on the new system of flushing sewers and if it will be all fresh water, my reply is—The water for this purpose will be drawn from streams which are flowing down the hill sides, and which the hon. member says he saw flowing to waste.

The hon. member says he saw flowing to waste. The tanks will be filled and discharged according to the state of the tide, and it is intended to use all fresh water for the purpose.

The Bill passed the Committee without amendment.

## Shipping.

## Arrivals.

Katherine Park, Br. s.s., 8,075, W. H. Copp, 21st Sept.—Durban, 21st Aug., Gen.—G. L. & Co.

Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,06, J. H. Brown, 21st Sept.—Canton 21st Sept.—Can.—B. & S.

Dagny, Nor. s.s., 883, O. Abrahamsen, 21st Sept.—Canton 21st Sept., Gen.—Aagard, Thoresen & Co.

Hangang, Br. s.s., 1,356, Wilde, 21st Sept.—Canton 21st Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Taming, Br. s.s., 1,356, Onderby, 22nd Sept.—Mauli 19th Sept., Gen.—B. & S.

Palamcot, Br. s.s., 2,207, T. P. Babb, 22nd Sept.—Rangoon via Penang and Singapore 6th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Fooshing, Br. s.s., 1,412, T. Arthur, 22nd Sept.—Java 13th Sept., Sugar—J. M. & Co.

Daijin, Maru, Jap. s.s., 100, H. Ueda, 22nd Sept.—Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 17th Sept., Gen.—O. S. K.

Chihli, Br. s.s., 1,142, G. Hooker, 22nd Sept.—Tientsin via Chefoo and Swatow 21st Sept., Gen.—B. & S.

Haihan, Fr. s.s., 377, I. Andersen, 22nd Sept.—Ho-ho 19th Sept., Gen.—A. R. M.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Triumph, for Swatow.

Kwangtung, for Shanghai.

Chiyuen, for Canton.

Johanne, for Swatow.

Sinla, for Singapore.

Nanshan, for Swatow.

Helene, for Swatow.

Halmun, for Swatow.

Holching, for Kwong-chow-wan.

Oscar II, for Sumarang.

Holstein, for Saigon.

Chihli, for Canton.

## Departures.

Sept. 22,

Chusan, for Shanghai.

Caledonian, for Shanghai.

Haihan, for Swatow.

Frontier, for Swatow.

Bullmouth, for Balikpapan.

Dardanus, for Shanghai.

Oscar II, for Samarang.

Helene, for Swatow.

Hongwan I, for Amoy.

Dagay, for Chefoo.

Germania, for Port Valut.

Nanhan, for Swatow.

Lhiyuen, for Canton.

Kwangtze, for Shanghai.

## Passengers arrived.

Per Katherine Park, from Durban—374 Chinese.

Per Taming, from Manila—Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Currie, Misses Kilcher, Kordan, Mr. and Mrs. Gracey and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Hight, Messrs. Kilcher, Dawson, Whiting, and Rev. P. G. Graham, and 72 Chinese.

Per Smita, from Shanghai—Mr. and Mrs. Vale and 2 children, Messrs. Pittifith, J. A. Knox, P. Agnew and R. Montgomery, F. Hong Kong—Miss V. Chalmers, Messrs. Ackert, Noyes, R. Thomas, S. Fish and native servant, A. St. John and 5 natives, Young Yung Tong and native servant, J. Head, and Bishop Menzies. From Kobe for Singapore—Mr. Hassune. From Yokohama for Bombay—Mr. Bhansia and native servant. For London—Mr. Vlasta.

Per Chusan, for Hongkong from Bombay—Mr. Curubal Marlan. From Colombo—Mr. H. D. Belgrave. From London—Mr. G. E. French. From Penang—Mr. Cheong Heng Wan. From Singapore—Mr. D. D. Mackie, Petty Officer, Gunner, Geo. Salmon, Boatman S. Mallett, Lieuts. Edwin Carter and W. S. Westbrook, Messrs. E. R. Graham, Belby, Götter, Hallam, and Stans, and 4 Chinese. For Yokohama from London—Messrs. S. Wilson and W. Moxon. For Shanghai from Bombay—Mr. More's servant. From London—Mrs. Pittifith, Wilkinson, Messrs. J. Saunders, S. W. Riches and Euchs. From Manila—Messrs. F. W. Poole and C. B. Kaye. From Brindisi—Messrs. J. L. Smith and H. H. Collyshaw.

Per Palauca, from Singapore—412 Chinese.

Per C.M.H. from Tientsin—Master A. Strangman.

Passengers departed.

Per Willard, for Sydney—Messrs. A. Studd and F. H. Warner. For Matupi—3 Chinese.

For Fred. W. Heiss—Messrs. N. C. Townsend and Paul Ledingham.

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For Fred. W. Heiss—Messrs. N. C. Townsend and Paul Ledingham.

Per C.M.H. for Shanghai—Miss Boni, Miss Gillot, Capt. Boncabelle, Messrs. C. R. Graham, L. Roche, Jean Baptiste, Gutierrez, Miss Ackermann, Mrs. Ivanoff, and Mr. J. Milkoff. For Kobe—Messrs. C. Che Gam and C. Yut, Ting. For Yokohama—Mr. A. E. Reporter.

## Shipping Report.

Str. *Dalies* Mars, from Tamsui—Strong gale through the voyage.

Str. *C.M.H.* from Tientsin, etc.—From Chefoo to Swatow fierce NE. gale, with mountainous sea, thence to port moderate gale and sea.

## Vessels in Port.

## STRANGERS.

Anhing, Ger. s.s., 1,001, D. Reimers, 18th Sept.—Bangkok 11th Sept., Rice and Wood—B. & S.

Acadia, Ger. s.s., 5,454, G. Schmidt, 10th Sept.—Ballast—H. A. L.

Anderson, H. A. H. Battiscombe, H. G. M. S. S. Co.

Bourbon, Fr. s.s., 997, Ch. Sisco, 17th Sept.—Saigon—Ho Chi Minh—Wo Fat.

Bell, R. N. Lieut. H. F. Large, H. C. G. & Co.

Bingham, Mr. & Mrs. T. & Co.

Birchick, R. J. B. & S.

Bishop, L. C. B. & S.

Bliss, S. W. S. Co.

Bowes, Mrs. E. S. C. & Co.

Bowes, Miss M. F. G. & Co.

Brighton, F. G. F. G. & Co.

Bronagh, L. F. G. & Co.

Bunster, Mr. and Mrs. T. & Co.

C. & S. Co.

## Mails.



THE PEOPLES' AND CHINESE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
STRATFORD, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND  
LONDON.Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-  
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

SIVILA,  
Capt. C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R., carrying 1,400  
tonnes, Mails, will be despatched from this  
in BOMBAY, TO-MORROW, the 23rd Sept.,  
at Noon, taking Passengers and Goods  
above Ports in connection with the Company's  
S.S. Hindustani, 6,893 tons, from Colombo,  
Passenger's accommodation in which vessel is  
secured before departure from Hongkong.Silk and Valuables, all Cargo (i.e. Goods  
and Tea for London) under arrangement will  
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail  
steamer proceeding direct to Marsella and  
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be  
conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Arabia,  
due in London on the 4th November.Parcels will be received at this Office until 4  
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and  
Value of all Packages are required.For further particulars, apply to  
L. S. LEWIS,  
Acting Superintendent,  
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1905.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

SHOP in HONGKONG HOTEL (at pre-  
sent used as a Bar) at the corner of Pedder  
Street and Des Voeux Road. Splendid position.  
ALSO  
SHOP No. 23, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,  
now in the occupation of Messrs. W. BREWER  
& Co.Apply to—  
SECRETARY,  
Hongkong Hotel,  
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [649]

## SHOPS TO LET

IN  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.HALF THE PREMISES at present occu-  
pied by the ROBINSON PIANO CO.,  
possession at an early date; and No. 23, under  
HONGKONG HOTEL.For particulars, apply to—  
W. BREWER & Co.  
Hongkong, 12th September, 1905. [621]

## TO LET.

NO. 15, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,  
KOWLOON.Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1905. [600]

## TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at  
present in occupation of the Steam  
Laundry Co. Ltd.No. 1, RIPPON TERRACE,  
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, facing  
Polo Ground.OFFICES in course of erection, CON-  
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER).  
GODDONS: PRAYA EAST.Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [609]

## TO LET.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 19th July, 1905. [755]

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy  
Town.Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.  
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [692]

## TO LET.

No. 15, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

BEAUTIFULLY-situated, Six Fine Large  
Rooms also Bath Rooms and  
Verandah. Spacious Gardens attached.Apply to—  
A. A. DA ROZA,  
20, Connaught Road.  
Hongkong, 15th September, 1905. [934]

## TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in  
S. Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine  
Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC  
BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the  
Harbour.

Rents very moderate.

Apply to—  
H. RUTTON JEE,  
No. 5, D'Aguilar Street,  
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627]

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S. GARDEN ROAD, Two, in  
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37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.  
Hongkong, 5th June, 1905. [627]

## TO LET.

S. GARDEN ROAD, Two, in  
S. Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine  
Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC  
BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the  
Harbour.

Rents very moderate.

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